

RECLAIMING THE DOMS.

How one of India's criminal tribes came under the benevolent rule of The Salvation Army.

A Story of thrilling interest. By HAROLD REGGIE.

IT is a unanimous opinion in India that Sir John Hewitt, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, stands first among the little group of able men directing the Government of India.

In a vast province so perfectly governed that treason is almost unknown and even famine, the presence of savage and lawless people roving about the country to the terror of the peaceful and the ceaseless anxiety of the police, was felt by Sir John Hewitt to be an anachronism too ridiculous for the twentieth century and a slur on the British raj too serious for him to suffer.

Apparently everything had been tried by Government to bring these Criminal Tribes abreast of modern times. They had been provided with land and cattle, they had been so harried by the police that they should have been as weary of a wandering existence as Poor Jo, and their crimes had been punished with an unmistakable severity. In spite of all this, as their ancestors had defied the influence of Hindu and Muhammadan, so these, their degenerate and scarcely human descendants, defied the British influence. They would not work, they would not keep the peace, and they would not refrain from picking and stealing. Over the length and breadth of the United Provinces they roved in beggary hordes, and wherever they went an army of police had to follow them. Not only was it unthinkable that these savages should be allowed to flout the raj, but it was a very serious matter of expense for the Government to keep an eye upon them.

It chanced on one occasion, when Sir John Hewitt was in England on furlough, that he heard of The Salvation Army's work of reclamation and regeneration among the broken earthworn of Europe. It struck him at once that similar methods might possibly be successful with the Criminal Tribes of India. Straightway, then, he paid a visit to General Booth, and these two men, so dissimilar in a hundred ways, met on the common ground of redemption and discussed the soul of man. General Booth, as most men know, is an old patriarch, thin and bowed, with a face of ivory, dim eyes, hair and beard the colour of snow—a face that age, goodness, and unselfish labour have combined to soften and make beautiful. Sir John Hewitt, a very tall and burly figure, is in the full strength and power of middle-age, a man who carries himself like a soldier, has in his eyes the soldier's hard and penetrating scrutiny, and in his mouth the soldier's set and resolute determination; neither his life nor his temperament have softened the hard and vigorous lines of his countenance; he is a man, one would say, committed to business, conscious of power, used to obedience, and the sworn foe of sentimentalism.

THE POWER OF RELIGION.

But the old patriarch, with his dim eyes and rasping voice, brought home to the mind of the state-man one of the great fundamental truths of human experience, which too often legislators neglect, and the enemies of religion conveniently ignore. That truth may be expressed in a favourite epigram from Mr. Bramwell Booth, "You cannot make a man clean by washing his shirt." If you have a bad man to deal with, you must seek to alter the set and current of his soul; if you have tribes and nations of evil-doers to govern, you must give them religion. To alter the circumstances of a man's life, to set him in conditions where his liability to vice is small and where the commission of sin will be most surely punished; to deal, in short, only with the body of a man when it is his soul that is the cause of trouble—this is to fall upon most certain failure. Only one power is known in all the long experience of human history by which a bad man may become a good man—really and truly a good man; and this power is religion.

Sir John Hewitt came to terms with General Booth. The Government agreed to provide territory, and The Salvation Army undertook to provide men; the Criminal Tribes were to be brought into this territory, and the Salvationists were to be responsible for their regeneration.

Now, in former times the Government had provided land for some of these Criminal Tribes, and the experiment had proved a dismal failure. What was the new factor in the present arrangement? A simple and a most human thing, and yet the most miracle-working power on earth—Christian Kindness. The great statesman, the resolute man of affairs, yielded to the argument of General Booth—love and kindness can do more for wicked men than an army of policemen.

Before I tell the reader what I saw of this quite amazing work among the Criminal Tribes of the United Provinces, I should like him to realize the courageousness as well as the statesmanship of Sir John Hewitt's action. No sooner was it known what he was about, than a perfect outcry was raised among the Brahmins against Governmental proselytizing of the Natives. They had never lifted a finger to help one of these unfortunate wretches; on the contrary, they had held them off at arm's length as Untouchables and had themselves by an unparalleled ostracism and a most deliberate cruelty been responsible for nine-tenths of their crimes and miseries; but now directly that it seemed Christianity was to save these people, the Hindus became their loving

and devoted champions, and would save them from the wicked missionaries of the British Government. In all history can you think of a more unspeakable hypocrisy? These precious Brahmins, whom we are sometimes asked to regard as the keepers of a pure religion or as noble patriots brutally trodden into the dust of their own native land by the alien heel of British tyranny, were now ashamed, are not at the present day ashamed, to raise their voices and to excite public indignation, on the score of religion, against this little loving act of kindness towards the men and women whom they themselves had made pariahs and outcasts.

AN UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION.

But their clamour could not shake the resolution of Sir John Hewitt. He stood firm against all the fury that professional agitators sought to flog out of the indifference of Hindu Democracy. He had made it no stipulation with General Booth that the Salvationists should not proselytize; it was enough for him that General Booth had accepted the task of reclaiming and regenerating the Criminal Tribes, and he was well aware that this act of Christian Charity was not undertaken for the purpose of inflating the figures of Salvationist conversions. His arrangement had been made, and by that arrangement Sir John Hewitt announced his unalterable determination to abide.

Quite recently the political societies in India have taken an interest in the depressed classes, one of the great fruits of Christianity in India; and as I showed in a former chapter, they are seeking to save these Depressed Classes from the Christian missionaries in order to establish Brahmanism on a surer and a broader foundation. Therefore the Government of the United Provinces has been severely criticized for its grants of land and money to The Salvation Army, and only the other day a debate took place in the Lieutenant-Governor's council in which a grant of 2,400 rupees for the Samsa Colony was opposed by the Hindus. On this occasion the answer of Mr. Horn, the very able Minister of Finance, was not only a perfect justification of Sir John Hewitt's policy, but was so admirable a statement of the whole question of these Criminal Tribes that I shall take leave to quote it in full. He said:

DIFFICULT PEOPLE TO HELP.

"The history of the attempts made by Government to reform and reclaim criminal tribes in these provinces is not an encouraging one. They began many years ago and many different methods have been tried. The tribes have been subjected to every variety of discipline from the slightest to the most severe. Attempts have been made to settle them on the land. When they were allotted to them, they complained that they had no cattle. When cattle was given to them, they sold them. They asked for seed, and when seed was given to them, they sold it instead of sowing it. Since we have given them land, they have not sown it. The same method which could be evolved of sowing the land was sown was to pay outsiders to sow the land for them and have the operation performed under the direct supervision of an official. There is one difficulty in connection with any official attempt to deal with these people on which special stress must be laid. Recently there has been much discussion in the public press as to what are called the depressed classes. The criminal tribes as to what are called the depressed classes. Personally, I am strongly of opinion that all of them would describe themselves as Hindus, and that all Hindus would so regard them, but I would ask members to bear in mind a little farther and realize what their holding to the Hindu religion really means. Seriously they are heathenish people. They may not enter a Hindu temple. No member of a respectable caste will go near them if he can help it. If one of them touches a member of a high caste the latter is defiled. I make these remarks in no carping spirit, but simply with a desire to put the plain facts before the Council. Such are these a desire to put the plain facts before the Council. If other people practise habits which are repellant to everybody, if their demands are rejected, or if they are considered in any way, they have recourse to actions of unspeakable filthiness. It is obvious, having regard to the strictness of the orthodox and high-class Indian community, that any dealings with such people are attended with difficulties, and when the relation between the criminal tribes and Indian officials is one of subordination on the one side and strict discipline on the other, the difficulties are immensely enhanced. I can say without hesitation that Government is not satisfied with the success of the work of reclamation through official means in the past. This being so, the Council is invited to consider what better provision is held out by taking advantage of the offer of The Salvation Army to assist. It is obviously desirable, and indeed necessary, not only that every one engaged in the reform of such persons should be competent and honest, but also that they should put their hearts into their work and should possess an unlimited fund of enthusiasm. I have various reasons why such enthusiasm is not expected from Indian officials, and I repeat that in doing so I have no desire to criticize the tenets of Hinduism which make it possible that this should be the case. The Salvation Army, [Continued on Page 15.]



Our Serial Story.

BREWERY BROWN

Ex-Pugilist and Boozier

CHAPTER XXI.

BROWN MEETS WITH THE SALVATION ARMY.

HE landed landlady had evidently made up her mind to give Brown all that was coming to him, and she continued to pour abuse on his head.

"Show it, missus," said Brown. "Give us a drink and less jaw, and I'll think better on yer."

"You lazy, good-for-nothing lout," she said, "why can't you get here on time? I suppose you've been sleeping off the effects of last night's booze. You wretched man, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. The evening's spoilt now, for I can plainly see you are in no state to amuse the company."

Just how much more the landlady meant to say will probably never be known, for at that moment an interruption occurred, which effectually put an end to her scoldings. From across the street came the sounds of a drum being vigorously whacked and a cornet being played.

"What's that?" cried Brown, glad of some excuse to get away from the landlady. He rushed to the door and pushing it open, he staggered into the street and began to make his way in the direction whence the sounds proceeded.

"That's the Salvation Army bar," called out one of the men in the crowd. "The Salvation Army's over there. Let's go and see the fun."

And pell mell out of the pub rushed the crowd expecting to see the band of Salvationists being chased down the street by the big drunken bully, who was by this time dancing round the verge of delirium tremens.

But things turned out differently to what the crowd expected, for instead of hawking the Salvationists, Brown suddenly took it into his head to start bashing a man who was snaking fan of them.

"Uttering a fearful oath, Brown struck out at the fellow and caught him a terrific whack on the head.

"Now, I'll break yer jaw for yer," he said, with another oath. But the man seemed to have no desire for a broken jaw, and round he set off down the street at such a lively pace that Brown, drunk as he was, would not catch him. Brown was now in a perfect frenzy, and, not caring who he was doing, he made a dash at the little band of Salvationists. The killing lust was upon him once more, and, completely possessed by the devil, he positively hove in with his open-arm ring striking right and left, and scattering everybody in his path. The Sergeant-Major, a man named Allen, attempted to catch hold of his arm.

Instantly a shriek arose from a woman in the crowd. "It was Mrs. Brown," she cried. "It was Mrs. Brown. 'Sir, if you value your life, leave him alone,' she was crying; 'he is in a most dangerous state.' One look into Brown's glassy and staring eyes, conveying every word of the Sergeant-Major of the truth of this statement.

Brown already had his terrible right arm raised to strike down the man who had dared to try to restrain him; in another moment the Sergeant-Major was lying on the ground with a broken jaw.

But the blow never descended. Quick as a flash the Sergeant-

Major had dropped on his knees. "Oh, God," he prayed, "lay thy arm of this poor drunkard and save his soul."

Brown's arm suddenly became as if it were paralyzed. He could not strike the blow he had intended. And his fit of frenzy was also over. Passively he allowed the Salvationists to half carry and half drag him along the street to their meeting-place. And the crowd wondered.

After seeing her husband taken off to the meeting by the Salvationists, Mrs. Brown wearily wandered her way homewards in the best way she could.

At 5 a.m. Brown woke up, sober and in his right mind. He gave one glance around the room, not-

terwards told him that he awoke a raving maniac. She asked him if he would like some beefsteak for his supper, and by way of answer he seized the meat and hurled it up the chimney. The plate he smashed to pieces, and then he wasted the frying fat on his wife's hand and dashed it against the wall, breaking the handle off. His next action, a strange one for him, was to turn the top of the beer barrel that stood in the corner, and to watch the liquid slowly trickle over the floor. Then he lay down beside the can, and once more went off into a drunken slumber.

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Wireless Telegraphy.

One of the marvels of the age is wireless telegraphy. Had it not been for this, it is more than likely that the disaster to the "Titanic" would not have been known for a considerable time, and that fewer of her passengers would have been saved; thus wireless adds another to the "wonders" it first came into great prominence in such matters when the White Star liner "Republic" for the lives of some 300 people were saved by the arrival of the "Baltic" and the "Lorraine," which raced to the scene of the mishap in answer to the distress signal CQ.D.M. (Distress by the "Republic").

Merconi-operator, Jack Binner. A more recent case was that of the P. and O. steamer "Delft," which sent wireless messages to Gibraltar when she was wrecked; and there have been numerous others.

A Necessity for Passenger Snips.

So necessary has wireless telegraphy become to passenger steamers that there has already been passed in the United States a law making it compulsory for all American passenger steamers, and all steamers carrying passengers from the United States, to have a wireless installation, if more than fifty persons, including the crew, are carried.

Radio-telegraphy has been adopted by France with regard to subsidized ships, by Italy, Spain, and by New Zealand. Great Britain only mentions the matter in the extent that, in 1910, Sir Edward Sassoon introduced a Bill providing that wireless telegraphy should be obligatory on the part of all passenger steamers.

The inventor of "wireless," Signor Marconi, was born at Bologna, Italy, in 1874. In 1895 he got the first established wireless communication between France and England. Recently, the rise in Marconi shares has been a feature of Stock Exchange business.

Airmen are Optimistic.

Aviators are now rapidly learning to travel swiftly and safely through the air, and before long it is confidently asserted regular airship services will be established between various points.

V. H. Rieu, one of the best known aviators in England, makes the startling prophecy that the hydro-plane of the future will carry one thousand passengers and revolutionize ocean travel.

He says the speed obtainable will be enormous, exceeding 120 miles an hour, and that as the hydroplane will soon be as safe as any human invention can be, it will do away with sea-sickness.

Passengers from New York would be in London within 24 hours.

Lengthy Wireless System.

In the new future Canada will have one of the longest systems of government wireless telegraphy in the world. It will stretch all the way from Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, to Belle Isle or Cape Race, this system will include a chain of stations, approximate-

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS



As Aboard the Wrecked "Titanic": The Wireless Telegraphy Room of an Atlantic Liner.

ly 120 miles apart, from Port Arthur to Cape Race, with a station at the latter point of sufficient range to communicate with Montreal, thus linking up the proposed system with the existing coast system. Already the proposed scheme is approaching reality, for at these points coast stations have been established, and the apparatus and masts are in process of being installed. These are St. John's, Miramichi, and St. John's.

Chinese Famine Grows Worse.

Reports of terrible suffering on account of famine are coming from China. One-third of the population in the affected areas said to have died of starvation, and dead bodies are lying along the roadways and along the

great rivers. Those who are still living have lost almost all their food, and are reduced to a state of starvation. It is estimated that in the last year alone, at least 100,000,000 people have died of starvation. The famine is now spreading to the south, and is becoming more and more desperate.

New Gold Colosseum.

A supply of new ten and five-dollar Canadian gold pieces is now being issued by the Govern-



The Scientist Whose System of Telegraphy Brought Help to the "Titanic" and News of the Appalling Disaster That Overtook Her: Signor Guglielmo Marconi.

ment. The head and bust of King George, wearing the Imperial Crown and the robe of State, with the collar of the Garter, is stamped on one side of the coins, and on the reverse side is a shield bearing the arms of the Dominion of Canada within a wreath of maple leaves, surrounded by the inscription of Canada bearing witness to the denomination of the coin and the date of issue. The Minister of Finance has personally presented the first coin struck of each denomination to the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, as likely to be of future historical interest.

A Generous Millionaire.

One of the most remarkable philanthropists of our age recently passed away at Chicago, Ill., the person of Mr. Peabody. He gave away during his lifetime nearly five million dollars for educational purposes, and died practically penniless. His gifts were small in comparison with those of some other millionaires, but they were large in proportion to his means. They were verily the "goodwill" gifts, inasmuch as he gave all he had, on his 75th birthday he declared that he was perfectly happy, and his only regret was that he hadn't been able to distribute ten million dollars instead of five million.

In spite of his wealth he lived on a mere level, and on one occasion he remarked that he had never spent \$20 foolishly; that he had never spent a penny more or a penny less than he had been in a theatre only once, and that he was ashamed of himself when he saw the wife of a millionaire and his immediate relatives are well-to-do. He felt that he could give away every dollar he owned without doing any wrong to those who had a better claim upon him, and in giving he found a delight that was not surpassed by the satisfaction of those whom he gave.

Airships for War Purposes.

The use of airships as weapons of offensive warfare is likely to increase owing to the success of Italian aviators, and having in Tripoli. Recently two dirigibles sailed over the Turkish camp, and did not cease bomb dropping until the enemy's position had been destroyed.

The European nations are now waking up in the fact that air warfare of the future airships are likely to play an important part. They are hastening to get prepared for all contingencies, therefore England has ordered the construction of a new class of airships, which will be increased to 100 as soon as a sufficient number of army and navy men have been trained. The British aerial service will still be much inferior in numbers and experience to the French service, and some considerable distance behind the German service.

The expenditure of the three countries for this branch of the service is as follows:

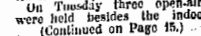
France	\$0,500,000
Germany	3,000,000
Great Britain	1,500,000
France	1,000,000

France has the largest number of subscriptions to the National Aviation Fund.

On were held

MAJOR & MRS. GREEN ON TOUR

On Tuesday three open-air
were held besides the indoor
(Continued on Page 15.)



(See page 6)

Personalities.

To the Officers, Local Officers, Soldiers, and Friends :

MY DEAR COMRADES AND FRIENDS,—

Our Week of Prayer and Self-Denial is ended, and, although it is too early to be able to say with any degree of certainty what the financial result of the effort will be, I know that what love, devotion, and sacrifice can accomplish has been done, so I desire, through the War Cry, to tender my heartfelt thanks to all who have taken part in this Effort.

There has been a great deal of thought, labour and sacrifice expended on both the arrangements and the carrying of them out. This, I have no doubt, has produced considerable weariness of body, but I believe firmly the sacrifice put forth has brought to the hearts of all concerned new inspiration, light, and great joy, and no sacrifice shall we regret when we hear our Lord's "Well done."

On behalf of the heathen millions who, with many others in our own fair land, will receive direct benefits from this effort, and in my Master's name, and in the name of our honoured and beloved General, I thank every Officer, Local Officer, Soldier, and Friend for what they have done.

Now, dear Comrades, I turn to you with a heart full of deep and tender concern for the salvation of sinners and the advancement of the work we all love so dearly. During the hot summer months, as we are all aware, there is a great tendency to laxity - to slacken a little in our toil for the unconverted. The fact that men and women, who have no serious concern for their souls, hesitate to enter our Halls is one cause of laxity. Then there are the ever-increasing numbers of open-air attractions, worldly pleasures and inducements, which appeal to the people, together with the weariness that often settles upon us as a result of the hot weather. On such summer days, at great length the tendencies to

See the splendour of their open-air prospect, turn their eyes to the supreme beauty of a listening crowd, and by prayer, faith, and effort ensure the greatest possible increase of the souls to whom they truly minister, during the no-God-for-me season.

Two rousing open-air meetings were held previous to the inside meeting. One was led by Brigadier Bond; the Chief Secretary, Colonel Hiffe, and T. H. Q. officers being present. The other

At the time of writing Mrs. Harding of Bonaville, Nfld., quite sick, we regret to learn.

slacken for a season our work and labour for sons, but it is not necessary. Dear comrades, people sicken, die, and pass into the presence of God in summer as in winter: alas! often unprepared, and I do want that we shall, as a people, stir our hearts up to put forth some earnest efforts, not only to maintain our ground but by means of aggressive measures to advance during this summer in our work of saving the people. If they cannot be induced to do so, we must come to the aid of the Lord, and we must be in any numbers to come out to our Halls, let us plan to be in the very utmost of our opportunities on the street corners and open spaces, or wherever the people congregate. There is no reason why singing, praying, and talking should not, by the blessing of God, lead to a radical decision for Christ at the drum-head or to a chair placed as an altar in the centre of the ring.

A little prayerful thought will, no doubt, suggest many plans for reaching the people with the truth during the summer months, I therefore earnestly ask all who have thrown themselves, heart and soul, into the Self-Denial Effort—which, I am quite sure when we come to know the result will bring glory and honor to our Father in Heaven—
—to throw themselves into the battle and give up all to reach their minds and hearts: possess for the summer the souls of the lost; and schemes for reaching those persons during the hot months. My heart goes out to the people. We must get close to and labour for them, especially the neglected and outcast. Seek to save the

I am turning to you, my comrades — Officers, Local Officers, Soldiers, and Friends—to unite hands and heart and prayers with me for a great spiritual work during the summer months.

Talso desire to say: Water continually o'v'or'ns
and young people. How great and varied are their temptations,
and how loud a call this should be to every one of us to be con-
stantly on the watch-tower seeking every opportunity to instruct,
to teach, to train and bless them, and to lead them to decide for Christ
and the Cross. I say the Cross, and advantage, because I know how
a life of suffering is often appeals to the child mind. They under-
stand a religion which has in its sacrifice and suffering; and
it is often appeals to them when everything else fails--therefore
I once used the salvation and training of the children heavily
on your hearts.

I cannot close without acknowledging my tribute to all my dear comrades throughout the Dominion for their splendid, whole-hearted co-operation so cheerfully rendered in response to my oft-repeated appeals for the saving of the people, many of whom, alas! are still as sheep without a Shepherd. Let us strive individually to walk humbly before God in righteousness and holiness, which is the qualification and power for

With very much love to all, believe me,
Yours in faith affection,
DAVID M. REES,
Commissioner.

Colonel and Mrs. Cuthbert, of London, Eng., arrived in Toronto on Wednesday. The daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Lamb (Katie) accompanied them, and acted as assistant conductor to the party of new-comers which the Colonel and his wife brought over on the "Ascania."

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Iliffe arrived in Toronto just as we went to press last week. The Colonel, in his visits to various old comrades at T. H. Q., called at the Editorial Offices to report all's well. The Colonel's appearance did not belie this. He and Mrs. Iliffe return to the Old Land on the "Teutonic" on May 18.

Before returning to Toronto from Lethbridge, Lieut.-Colonel Turner called at Calgary, Moose Jaw, and Winnipeg. At Moose Jaw he conducted two meetings, and also received the sad news of the death within one week of four of his sister's children. At Winnipeg the Colonel inspected the Kildonan Industrial Home.

Since returning to T. H. Q. the Colonel has visited Hamilton, where, he informs us, the tenders for the building of the new No. III. Hall have been let, and The Army's farm at Clarkson's, where the new residence for Fresh-Air Camp work is being speedily erected. The Colonel states that Bro. Tom Laurie (son of Colonel Laurie of the International Trade Headquarters, London, England, is doing splendidly as an assistant on the farm staff.

Brigadier John McMillan, Secretary for Field Affairs in Australia, who has been visiting London, Eng., while on his way to his parents' home in the U. S. A., sails from the Old Land at the end of the week, and will visit Toronto for a short time. The Brigadier is an old Head-quarter's "boy," and his comrades at T. H. Q. and in the city will be glad to shake his hand once more.

On Sunday afternoon at Simcoo, where Major and Mrs. Miller are booked to lead the week-end meetings, the Major will present to the Corps a new flag which has been purchased and given to the Corps by a number of Officers now in the Field who came out of Simcoo. An example which more of our Officers might do well to imitate.

Brigadier Pollor starts on another important business trip to the East on Monday. This time he will visit St. John, N.B., and Halifax.

Brigadier Hargrave represented The Salvation Army at the stone-laying of the new Y. M. C. A. on College Street, Toronto, on Tuesday night, May 14. The Premier, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, K. C., performed the ceremony and gave an address.

Mrs. Brigadier Rawling sails from Southampton on May 17th, on the "Ausonia," bringing with her a party of domestics which she will accompany right across the Dominion to Vancouver.

Major McGillivray, of London, was a visitor to T. H. Q. during the week.

(Continued on Page 11.)

Dangers of the Sea.

AND SOME DEVICES THAT ARE USED TO MINIMIZE THEM.

Is the recent disaster to the "Titanic" being emphasized in a startling manner, the dangers of the sea are very real.

The seaman's first task on leaving port is to sail a true course to his destination. It may be on the open sea is to him a comparatively simple matter; he finds his chief peril in what he may meet in the dark or fog. A broken shaft, a bursting boiler, or fire, are additional elements in his problem. How are the dangers met? - What are the safeguards?

Some Safety Devices.

A writer in the Century Magazine thus proceeds to answer the above questions. "He says: "The curious observer will find, if he cares to make some study, that every part of the ocean-going liner is within easy reach of fire-hose and water-connection with powerful force-pumps. Fire-drills are frequent wherein every member of the crew has his assigned place and duty. In addition, the observer will find that on many ships an elaborate series of thermostats runs through all parts of the ship. Should the temperature rise to a dangerous height, in even the most remote part of the vessel's hold, the fact is instantly made known to the officers on the bridge by the ringing of a bell, while an electric light burns red on a chart in the pilot-house, showing the locality of the danger.

In engines and boilers the modern steamship does not put all its eggs in one basket; there may be a dozen boilers or more, all constructed with the same idea of safety and an equable distribution of strain, and there are usually two screws. An accident here or there may not cripple the ship seriously; while every care and precaution is taken against the development of the slightest fault.

Value of the Lead-line.

Moreover, watch-deck storm and high seas, is a vastly superior road-bed to any ever constructed by man. There can be here no displaced switch, no fallen bridge; the only danger must lie in the impact of some floating mass like an iceberg, a wreck, or another ship, for these perils the traveling public, with its insensate on speed, must hold itself chiefly responsible. Yet on a stormy or foggy night there is no absolute security against such dangers except in a greatly reduced speed.

As far as is possible, the sailing schedules of ocean-going steamers are arranged to bring them on the coast by day. But had weather or fog may delay them and night comes, the vessel must make a land-fall. Here the headline should never be out of hand, for, with the speed of the great modern steamers they are able to make a land-fall in five minutes in leaving the lead may bring the ship to a point where no skill can save her from going ashore. To neglect of the irksome task of heaving the lead, it is safe to ascribe nine-tenths of the wrecks on the coast. Yet the lead is very exclusive in its information. The

landsman, glancing at a chart, will see how thickly studded with figures are the waters ad about any well-known coast. These indicate the number of fathoms of water at given points. He will notice, also, that the character of the bottom is freely marked, here "mud" or "gravel," there "sand" or "ledge." Only the trained sailor, however, can know how real is the help thus given, for he knows at once his position by the colour or character of the bottom his lead brings up, by the depths, and by the rapid or gradual shoaling that consecutive throws of the lead may give. At once the fog or the storm loses for him its terrors; the earth, despite

by wire with telephone receiver placed in the pilot-house. By means of a switch the navigating officer can listen either to the port or starboard transmitter, and knows at once by the clearness of the sound on which side the bell lies. When the note comes with equal distinctness to each side, the bell is dead ahead. Each bell has its distinctive signal, or code, as each lighthouse has its distinctive light.

The Personal Equation.

But despite all precautions and safeguards, one trifling human error, or swiftly moving, seemingly impossible combination of untoward events may bring a ship ashore or strike her down in mid-ocean. What are the chances of her passengers to reach the shore alive?

On the top of the pilot-house of certain ships, the curious seafarer, after informally taking notice an inconspicuous gun. Its



Putting the Women and Children Into the Lifeboats.

the encircling air, has given him his needed clue.

The Submarine Signal. Another safety device that has only been adopted in recent years is the submarine signal. The sending apparatus of the signal is submerged, and extends to the depth of twenty-five feet, and placed at important points along the coast. It may be used in lightships where the compressed air, or attached to buoys and sounded by the motion of the waves, or swung from a tripod resting on the seafloor, and operated by electricity from the shore. The bell may be distinctly heard at a normal distance of eight or ten miles.

The receiving apparatus are small tanks of sea water scarcely larger than a bird cage and fastened inside to the side of a vessel below the water line and near the bow. There is one on each side of the vessel and into each a pair of microphones are suspended. These are connected

sole purpose is to protect ashore a life-line, by means of which a breacher-Jolly may be opened. No more satisfactory way has yet been devised for conveying passengers to land when the seas are too high to allow the free passage of rowing boats. Both here and in collisions at sea the life-preservers that are freely used by the only doubtful makeshift; the strong men survive, if quickly picked up; the weak would almost invariably perish. It is a question, too, whether it is possible for a great liner, with its immense throng of passengers, to carry a sufficient number of boats for all. Boats are not easy matters, and floating boats, by reason of lying long idle, would be apt to deteriorate and be of small service.

And the folly of sinking a ship in the midst of a night, with its bulkheads has been exposed by recent events.

After all has been said, it must recognize the fact that it is

in the personal equation that the most elements of safety must always lie—in the devotion to duty of a strong body of men who, down to the sea in ships, that business in great waters. If in their ideal sense of duty, sometimes seems to be the touch of quixotism, the mind will always speak as a sort of sanctified vulgarity of the Army. They would speak boastfully, but though less courage that holds a man to his ship so long as the waves, though her last senger has been borne to sea, is by no means needless; for his ideal self-education, and forth a sense of duty which worldly and always distinctly

Promoted to Glory.

SISTER MRS. MOORE, OF ST. JOHN'S, N. I.

For some months our dear comrade had been in good health, but had not been confined to bed, and her death came as a shock to everyone. On Thursday night she passed away peacefully on Friday morning, when her husband called her, she was having become a soldier since the work in Clarenceville had opened up. She was 61 years of age, and leaves behind her a devoted husband and several children and four sons. Of a retiring and motherly disposition, our sister was beloved by all who knew her. We gave her an Army funeral, and her remains were taken to the line of March. Our prayers and sympathies are with the sorrowing family. W. H.

BROTHER FORCEY OF SEAL COVE, N. I.

Our brother was certainly a privileged to attend only a few meetings, as he was stricken with consumption. Although he suffered much, he was never known to murmur. He took illness as God's will, and an audience waited for the call to join the Heavenly throng. He was visited by the Officers, and was always found ready for service.

The funeral service was given by Captain Keppin. The Hall was full of the people, and the parents, brothers, and sisters in their hour of sorrow.

No Chewing Gum for U.S. Sailors.

For years the chewing gum habit has roused no end of trouble in the United States Navy. The sailors and the sailors' wives, who are on sale in the storehouses of the warships, and there was no preventing the men from chewing all they wanted, and everything on sale in the storehouses bears the stamp of approval of the Navy Department. The sailors, however, who are in the habit of chewing gum in the ships' stores of the United States Navy.

Our International News Letter.

TROPHIES
The members of the Staff recently gathered at a "Trophies Meeting" in Liverpool. In summing up the objects of the gathering he said that the men who would speak were of many others in the types of the Army. They would speak boastfully, but though less courage that holds a man to his ship so long as the waves, though her last senger has been borne to sea, is by no means needless; for his ideal self-education, and forth a sense of duty which worldly and always distinctly



Mrs. Booth in Historic Bergen.

geri, twelve miles from Trivandrum. The first two meetings were attended by about 5,000 people and the final one by 7,000. Never have I seen anything more striking. I was told there were 4,000 Salvationists present.

"There is no doubt that The Army is doing a wonderful work in uplifting the Pulaya tribe, who are a caste lower than the Parvies, among whom we work. Nagarroil and the neighbourhood. The Government authorities are now giving some attention to this caste, and they have a representative in the popular Assembly. He was at all my meetings, and I pointed out to him how necessary it was in order to fit his people for the privileges they were about to enjoy, that they should be taught the religion of Jesus Christ. He is a Hindu, but avowed that he felt that this was their one hope."

SOUTH AFRICA.

Commissioner Radie recently visited the Kaffirs and Zulus, and was greeted most enthusiastically. To reach one place he had to spend a day in the bush, another on the post-boat, and nearly a day on horseback. The collection was of an interesting character, for, in addition to coins, goats, sheep, farm produce, beads and a hen were either given or promised. The following two days were spent inspecting the stock, crops, the forest, products, and implements on the farm.

AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. Commissioner Hay has held Salvation meetings in many strange places, as the diary of her June days in London and elsewhere will show; but she never conducted one in the billiard-room of an hotel until recently, when she visited Camberwell, Victoria. Camberwell is a suburb of Melbourne, where Commissioner and Mrs. Hay have their quarters when they are not in London.

Commissioner Hay has recently completed his fourth visit to Tasmania, and has now been to every Corps in the island, before turning in. He was dumb-founded, and it goes without saying, the men were not reported.

SWEDEN.

There are now seventeen residents in The Army's Swedish Inebriates' Home, which was recently opened on Kuren, an island in Lake Maelar. The heirs of a lady who died recently in Stockholm, leaving no will, have placed 20,000 kronor in the bank, and arranged that the interest is to be used by The Army for the upkeep of the Slum work in the city.

During Lieutenant Colonel Kaka's recent campaign in Sweden a



Dem Men and Leds.

Norwegian woman, whose husband is employed at the gas works, was among the converts. He was at the time on night duty. At midnight the Spirit of God spoke to him with words which occupied with his duties, and he knew there and then that his wife was converted.

"If that is so," he said, "I will also give myself to God," and kneeling down on the spot the penitent sinner met an almighty Saviour.

Returning home in the morning he greeted his wife with, "You need not tell me; I know all about it—you got saved at The Army. Last night, I'm converted too. And they rejoiced together.

At Christiansland, a military town, the soldiers of the garrison received permission from the colonel to attend Army meetings during Colonel Cooke's stay. Many came, and several sought salvation.

One night an under officer, on entering the Hall and finding a lot of soldiers present, sternly told that he would report them; they were out after time, he said, and in any case they were not allowed to attend such places. He had to attend such places. He had to attend such places. He had to attend such places.

Later that night this officious young man told of their domineering to his superior, the Commissioner, however, he found that most of them he had seen in The Army Hall were now on their knees before turning in. He was dumb-founded, and it goes without saying, the men were not reported.

THREE SISTERS AND FIVE BROTHERS GET SAVED.

On Sunday night at Dettling Cove three sisters got converted, and on the following Thursday five brothers came out for salvation.

Upwards of two hundred soldiers and friends fell in line for a great march around the Cove and to Raged Harbour. The General's birthday. Lusty cheers were given for our aged and revered Leader, also for the Chief of the Staff, our own Commissioner, or P. O. The meeting in Hvalen was a fine affair and closed a "high day" in the history of this Corps.—S. A. O.

SELF-DENIAL SUNDAY.

Half Night of Prayer Held. The Self-Denial Sunday's meetings at St. Thomas' passed very successfully. Each meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm was shown. On Sunday night Mrs. Mercer spoke warmly, and at the close four precious souls were found kneeling at the mercy seat. At the half night of prayer held on Wednesday, May 1, God came mightily, upon the meeting. It was an inspiring time, and two souls came forward.

Captain Hamm has again been appointed to Strathroy. Lieut. Dray is assisting him. Their special meeting on Tuesday, in connection with the "Titanic" wreck was most impressive. One of the lost passengers was a brother of the Methodist minister here.—Mrs. Brooks.

enrolled as a soldier, and on Monday,